

are responsible for about 39 percent of carbon dioxide emissions, 67 percent of sulfur dioxide emissions, 22 percent of nitrogen oxides emissions, and 41 percent of mercury emissions.

These four pollutants are the major cause of some of the most serious environmental problems the Nation faces, including acid rain, smog, respiratory illness, mercury contamination, and global warming. If we are going to improve air quality and reduce global warming, we must curb the emissions from these power plants.

Earlier this week, EPA took a first half-step towards reducing emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions from some of these old plants, but EPA's regulation would still allow huge quantities of pollution from these plants and leave many plants operating without any modern pollution controls. On mercury, EPA's regulation would allow most old power plants to avoid ever installing pollution controls to reduce mercury emissions. And EPA has done nothing to address increasing carbon dioxide emissions from these plants.

When the original Clean Air Act was enacted in 1970, the electric utility industry argued that stringent controls should not be imposed on the oldest, dirtiest plants since they would soon be replaced by new state-of-the-art facilities. Although Congress acceded to these arguments and shielded old power plants from the law's requirements, many of these facilities—which were already old in 1970—are still in use. There are many power plants from the 1950's that are still in operation and have never had to meet the environmental requirements that a new facility would.

As a result, a single plant in the Midwest can emit as much NO_x pollution as the entire state of Massachusetts.

The Clean Smokestacks Act says it is time to clean up these aging plants. The Act sets strong emissions reduction requirements for all four of the key pollutants from power plants, and it finally sets a deadline for old plants to install modern pollution controls. The Act allows for emissions trading to increase flexibility and reduce costs, where trading won't cause environmental harm. And the Clean Smokestacks Act promotes cost-effective energy efficiency and renewable energy measures, which help reduce pollution and save consumers money.

This approach just makes sense. Because these power plants are so old and so dirty, cleaning them up provides tremendous benefits at reasonable costs. This is one of the cheapest ways to get significant air quality improvements. And it finally provides a level playing field for new and old plants.

At the same time, this approach gives industry the benefit of increasing regulatory certainty by targeting all four pollutants at once. Industry can make better investments if it knows what all of the emissions requirements will be over the next decade or so.

Finally, the Clean Smokestacks Act recognizes that we need clean air, not regulatory loopholes for irresponsible energy companies, so it leaves the Clean Air Act in place.

Since we first introduced this bill, the President has unveiled a competing proposal, which has been introduced as S. 131 in the Senate. The Administration claims that S. 131 targets the same goal of cleaning up power plants. It's important to recognize, however, that the Clean Smokestacks Act and S. 131

are not similar proposals with different levels of stringency. Rather, they have fundamentally different purposes and effects.

The Administration's proposal aims to help the energy industry escape tough enforcement of the Clean Air Act. It does this by rewriting significant portions of the Clean Air Act to weaken or delete key environmental protections that are cleaning up the air.

For example, S. 131 would give power plants an extra 10 years to avoid reducing toxic mercury emissions. S. 131 would also allow people to breathe unsafe air for years longer, limit the rights of states to protect themselves against out-of-state pollution, and weaken protections for national parks, among other changes to the Clean Air Act. Not surprisingly, industry is spending millions to urge Congress to adopt S. 131, while advocates for public health and the environment, such as the American Lung Association, almost universally oppose the bill.

Moreover, unlike the Clean Smokestacks Act, S. 131 does not guarantee that all outdated power plants will ever install modern air pollution controls. And because S. 131 does not address carbon dioxide emissions, it cannot promise to give industry certainty regarding future federal or state emissions reduction requirements.

So let there be no mistake—the Clean Smokestacks Act in the House, and the Clean Power Act in the Senate, are the proposals to strengthen the Clean Air Act by finally closing the loophole for old dirty power plants and addressing all four pollutants they emit.

In conclusion, let me commend Rep. BOEHLERT and all of the supporters of this legislation. I am pleased to be part of this bipartisan, bicameral approach to strengthening the Clean Air Act and protecting our environment.

HONORING THE TONAWANDA NEWS

HON. THOMAS M. REYNOLDS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 2005

Mr. REYNOLDS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise to recognize the Tonawanda News, based in North Tonawanda, New York, on the occasion of its 125th Anniversary. Over the past 125 years, the Tonawanda News has become the written record for the Tonawandas, a trusted source of information and a cornerstone of the community that it serves.

The Tonawanda Daily News was founded on April 1, 1880, by Dr. George S. Hobbie, when the newspaper's first edition rolled off the presses with just four pages of newsprint. It was the Tonawandas' first and only daily newspaper dedicated to reporting news in the cities of Tonawanda and North Tonawanda. Even in its humble beginnings, Dr. Hobbie knew the importance of building the newspaper's reputation and credibility among readers, and saw that it promptly appeared at noon each day. The Tonawanda News went on to be run by the first female publisher in New York state, Mrs. Ruby Hewitt, who played an important role in the growth and prosperity of the paper.

Over the last 125 years, the paper's circulation and reputation have grown tremendously; and all the while, the Tonawanda News and

its staff have strived continually to provide the residents of the Twin Cities with accurate and timely news and information. Today, the Tonawanda News is known as one of the most reliable and accurate newspapers in Western New York. The journalistic standards that Dr. Hobbie, Mrs. Hewitt, and others instilled in the paper's staff over the years have not been forgotten; the paper remains committed to the values upon which it was founded, and the rich tradition that it has built.

I would like to offer my congratulations to the publishers, editors, and staff of the Tonawanda News, past and present, for all their hard work. I hope and expect that our "Hometown Newspaper" will be around for another 125 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this Congress join me in celebrating the 125th Anniversary of the Tonawanda News.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 2005

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit this statement for the record and regret that I was unavoidably detained on Thursday, March 17, 2005 during Rollcall Vote Nos. 82 and 83 on H. Con. Res. 95, as well as Rollcall Vote No. 84 on H. Con. Res. 32. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on Rollcall Vote No. 82, an amendment offered by Congressman OBEY to H. Con. Res. 95, "no" on Rollcall Vote No. 83; an amendment offered by Congressman HENSARLING to H. Con. Res. 95, and "aye" on Rollcall Vote No. 84 on H. Con. Res. 32, expressing the grave concern of Congress regarding the occupation of the Republic of Lebanon by the Syrian Arab Republic.

INTRODUCING THE "SMALL BUSINESS EXPENSING PERMANENCY ACT OF 2005"

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 2005

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago Congress, working together with President Bush, enacted into law the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003. Among other provisions, the law strengthened and expanded the expensing provisions afforded to small businesses under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code. As such, the law encouraged small businesses to make new capital investments, thus spurring our economy and creating jobs. I believe Congress should make this provision permanent and today I am introducing the "Small Business Expensing Permanency Act of 2005" to do just that.

Specifically, the Jobs and Growth Act increased from \$25,000 to \$100,000 the amount of new investment a business can expense—or deduct from income—in a given year. The law also increased—from \$200,000 to \$400,000—the amount of total investment a business can make in a year and still qualify for expensing under Section 179. Unfortunately, under current law, these provisions are set to expire after 2007.